

Manchaug Pond — A Pond Shaped by People

How Humans Have Changed the Pond, Its Use, and Its Character

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2026



Manchaug Pond, Sutton, Massachusetts — Autumn 2016

Photograph by the author.

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Author's Note

This paper grew out of research into the history and ownership of my family's camp on Manchaug Pond. What began as a title search gradually expanded into an effort to understand how the pond and its surrounding shoreline had changed over time. The paper therefore focuses not on the geological history of Manchaug Pond, but on the ways human settlement, industry, recreation, development, and conservation have shaped the pond and its character.

It is intended both as a record of the research completed to date and as an invitation for others with historical knowledge, photographs, deeds, maps, or family records to add to or correct the record. Some conclusions in this paper are documented directly by primary sources; others are interpretations based on deed, assessor, and historical records. Where the evidence remains incomplete, that uncertainty is identified rather than resolved by assumption.

Introduction

I recently purchased a camp that has been in my family since 1928. Buying it meant doing a title search, and that search is what pulled me into this whole project: tracing who had owned the place and lived there across the decades. Along the way I discovered family members I never knew existed, and a distant cousin has since started sending me old photographs — including one taken just after the 1938 hurricane tore through the camp's porch. It has turned into a genuinely enjoyable rediscovery of my own family's history, not simply a research exercise.

After researching the camp's prior ownership, I became interested in how the lake and its shoreline had developed over time. I was struck by the possibility that the camp I had just purchased could have been one of the first private-use camps built on the lake. That led me to the Sutton Historical Society and to Ross Weaver, with whom I have corresponded throughout this project.

Ross is a longtime Sutton historian and preservation volunteer. He has been extremely generous with his research, sharing original deed images, Massachusetts State Archives plans, a historical plan of the pond held in the Sutton Historical Society archives, and his own research into the dam's history and the Camp Wampus story. That material, together with my own deed-chain research and assessor-record work, has shaped this account.

Based on the research completed to date, my family's 1928 camp appears to be the oldest surviving privately owned, privately occupied camp identified on Manchaug Pond. I deliberately use that wording because title research can establish when land changed hands, but cannot by itself prove when every structure was first built. If anyone has evidence of an earlier lakefront camp, I would very much like to hear about it.

There is a second distinction worth noting. Many of the lake's original camps were winterized, expanded, or replaced outright as waterfront land values rose from the 1980s onward. The family camp at 118 Manchaug Road appears to have escaped much of that transformation, which may make it not only the oldest surviving camp identified in this research, but one of the last still standing in anything like its original form. That is part of what makes restoring it, rather than replacing it, feel worthwhile.

A note on names: the families and individuals named in what follows are included because their deeds, structures, or documented histories were directly relevant to the claims being traced — establishing a chain of title, resolving a naming question, or supporting a construction date. Their inclusion is not intended as a ranking of significance among the many families who have shaped this lake.

I. The Name

Manchaug's name has two tellings. The 1876 History of the Town of Sutton says the pond was named for "a noted Indian chief who was drowned in the pond now known by that name." More recent scholarship — including the Manchaug Village Historic District's National Register listing — traces it instead to a Nipmuc "praying town" called Manchaug, established by the Massachusetts Bay Colony in the 1670s near Whittier's Hill on Town Farm Road, at the pond's north end. That town was depopulated after King Philip's War (1675–76) and the land later sold off, but the Manchaug name persisted, attached first to the pond and later to the mill village and company built on its shore. Both tellings are worth preserving: the local legend and the documented historical explanation.

The water itself appears under several names in historical and contemporary records, including "Manchaug Pond," "Lake Manchaug," "Manchaug Lake," and "Manchaug Reservoir." Massachusetts law uses the legal categories "pond" and "great pond"; a Great Pond is a pond of more than ten acres in its natural state. Manchaug is substantially larger than that threshold. For consistency with the historical record and with Massachusetts regulatory usage, this paper uses "Manchaug Pond" throughout.

II. Before the Mills: Native Land and Colonial Land Grants

Long before European settlement, the Nipmuc — the "Fresh Water People" — lived in village encampments along Manchaug Pond's shore for generations. A 1952 survey by local historian C.C. Ferguson found evidence of Native occupation in many locations around the shoreline. Sutton historian Harry Anderson later spent years researching and collecting artifacts from these sites; his collection was donated to the Sutton Historical Society in 2019, and his article "Secrets of the Douglas Woods" remains an important source on the area's Native history.

The pond also lay along the Old Connecticut Path, a principal Native trail linking the Massachusetts Bay settlements with the Connecticut River Valley. Later colonial travelers used the same route. In 1647, missionary John Eliot and colonial official Daniel Gookin followed the route to visit Nipmuc praying Indians at Manchaug Pond.

1670s — The Massachusetts Bay Colony establishes a Nipmuc "praying town" called Manchaug near Whittier's Hill on Town Farm Road, at the pond's north end. This is the most likely documented origin of the pond's name.

1675–76 — King Philip's War depopulates the praying town; the land is later sold, but the Manchaug name persists.

1727 — A plan is drawn for the 234 acres Richard Waters purchased near the pond; adjoining land is identified as Collins Farm and the town of Sutton.

1737 — Richard Waters sells 149 acres of that tract to Joseph Lane — land that would later include parcels along today’s shoreline.

1789 — A survey and plan formally establish the Douglas–Sutton town line through “the gore,” land annexed to Sutton that year.

III. A Landscape Once Cleared: The Stone Walls of Sutton

Walk the woods around Manchaug Pond today and you will cross stone walls in places that seem to make little sense for a wall — climbing steep, rocky hillsides, vanishing into stands of mature trees, and running along ridges that have not seen a plow in generations. They are the surviving outlines of a working landscape that has largely disappeared: this area was once substantially more open and agricultural than it is today.

Many of these walls date broadly to the nineteenth century, when New England agriculture placed considerable value on sheep and wool. Farmers cleared additional land for pasture, including steep and rocky ground that was unsuitable for plowing. The stones removed from fields and gathered from the land were commonly stacked into walls that served as property boundaries and livestock barriers.^[12]

Sutton’s Waters Farm, overlooking Manchaug Pond, provides a sense of how long this agricultural landscape persisted. Established in the eighteenth century and farmed by generations of the Waters family, it connects the pond’s colonial-era land grants with the Waters family whose name still appears throughout the shoreline’s history.^[13]

As agricultural markets changed, marginal hill pastures were gradually abandoned and forest returned. The stone walls remained in place, now concealed by woods rather than standing in open fields. A stone wall running up a wooded hillside near Manchaug today is therefore not simply an old boundary; it is evidence of an earlier landscape that looked very different from the one we see now.^[12]

IV. From Waterpower to the Mill Era (1794–1921)

1794 — The Sutton survey documents water-powered industry at Manchaug Pond’s outlet, including saw, grist, and fulling/trip-hammer operations. The Massachusetts Historical Commission likewise identifies a trip-hammer shop operating at the future Manchaug Village site by 1795. The presence of these water-powered mills strongly suggests that some form of water-control or impoundment works existed before the documented 1836 dam, although the form and location of any earlier structure have not been established (see Plates 3 and 4).^[4, 14]

This early activity should not be confused with the later Manchaug textile-mill complex. The Massachusetts Historical Commission describes the 1795 trip-hammer as the earliest recorded industrial activity at the future village, while the substantial textile development began in 1826, when investors from Providence acquired waterpower and land and began constructing the first mill. The evidence therefore supports a progression from early water-powered industry to the much larger textile operation of the nineteenth century.

1826 — Rhode Island investors begin buying water rights and land for textile mills; a stone mill is constructed at what is now 9 Main Street, along with mill-worker housing, marking the development of Manchaug Village.

1836 (April) — A historical plan preserved by the Sutton Historical Society shows a dam at the outlet and carries the date “April 1836” beneath the lower dam. The Manchaug Pond Foundation likewise identifies 1836 as the original construction date of the Manchaug Pond Dam, built by downstream textile-mill owners to impound the pond and provide dependable year-round flow to the mills (see Plate 1).^[6, 15]

The 1794 record establishes that water-powered industrial activity was already present before the documented 1836 dam. It strongly suggests that water was being controlled for mill use, but the available evidence does not establish the precise form, location, or construction date of any earlier water-control structure. No claim of a pre-colonial or Nipmuc-era dam is made in this paper.^[5]

1850s–60s — The mills expand significantly; the Stevens Pond dam is added along with additional mills and worker housing. Manchaug becomes one of a chain of mill-power reservoirs on the Mumford/Blackstone system.

1852 — The dam is substantially enlarged or reinforced. The 1876 History of the Town of Sutton records that “a heavy stone wall was put in at the outlet for the purpose of enlarging its capacity, increasing the fall, and also for the better security of the dam.” This work appears to have been a major step in producing the larger reservoir on which later generations would build camps.

Later engineering records are not completely consistent on the dam’s original construction date. A 2008 operations document prepared for the then-owner describes the dam as “originally built in 1854.” That date may reflect a later stage of construction or rebuilding of the masonry structure. Taken together, the historical evidence supports a dam by 1836 and major enlargement in the early 1850s.^[17]

1876 — History of the Town of Sutton, 1704–1876 is published, recording the “drowned Indian chief” naming legend for the pond.

1900 — A farmhouse is built at what is now 30 Torrey Road, near the dam and mill village, predating the pond’s recreational era.

1920 (September) — Frederick R. Rupprecht of New York acquires B.B. & R. Knight Co.’s Rhode Island and Massachusetts holdings, including Manchaug.

1920 (October 30) — Samuel N. Waters conveys 5¾ acres at “Buxton Point, adj. Manchaug Pond” to Walter N. Waters — still farmland at this point, rather than a camp lot.

1921 — The mills close after World War I as wartime profits disappear, imports increase, and the regional textile industry contracts. The mill properties are subsequently dispersed through auctions and bankruptcy proceedings.

V. The Pivot to Recreational Use (1925–1938)

1925 (July 6) — Harold E. Sibley conveys much of the Sibley family’s farmland on the pond’s north shore to developer Clarence R. Streeter. This was private agricultural land rather than former mill-company property.

1927 (June 30) — The YMCA of Greater Worcester acquires shoreline land on the lake’s east side, establishing the property that became Camp Blanchard.

1927 (August) — A later auction disperses remaining mill-company land and worker housing, opening additional shoreline property to private buyers.

Camp Wampus was a separate boys’ camp operated by Walter Nathan Waters on the northwest shore of Manchaug Pond and was unaffiliated with the YMCA’s Camp Blanchard. The 1952 History of the Town of Sutton describes Camp Wampus as accommodating approximately twenty-five boys under experienced counselors and indexes it separately from Camp Blanchard. Waters Farm Preservation, drawing on Walter Waters’s family records and diaries, states that he operated Camp Wampus for two summers. The precise years of operation therefore warrant caution; the evidence supports the camp’s existence by the late 1920s but does not justify describing it as a continuously operating ten-year camp without further documentation. After the organized boys’ camp ceased operating, cabins on the property continued to be rented to families (see Figure A9).^[11, 18]

1928 (September 7/10) — Harold E. Sibley, as administrator of the estate of Arthur Sibley, is licensed to sell the estate’s remaining one-third interest in the shorefront land, giving Streeter full title.

1928 (September 10) — Streeter subdivides the shorefront into forty-foot camp lots along Manchaug Road and sells two of them the same day. One became a day-use camping operation later known as “The Old Holbrook Place.” The other was purchased by the Scott family.

1928–29 — The camp at 118 Manchaug Road is built using post-and-pier construction in the fall of 1928. The cellar was apparently constructed after the main structure was standing. An inscription on the cellar’s concrete retaining wall, dated July 14, 1929, and signed by S.E. Scott, records the later cellar work (see Figure A4).

Based on current assessor records, 118 Manchaug Road is the oldest surviving privately owned, privately occupied camp identified in this research. Because assessor records alone cannot rule out an earlier camp that was later demolished, I tested the conclusion a second way by tracing shoreline purchases through the Worcester Registry of Deeds. No shoreline purchase on either the Sutton or Douglas side has been found to predate September 10, 1928. At present, therefore, no privately owned, privately occupied lakefront camp has been identified that predates the Scott camp. This conclusion remains open to correction if an earlier deed, photograph, building record, or family account is found.^[9]

1929 (August 16) — On the Douglas side, Walter N. Waters sells the Buxton Point parcel to Christen T. and Katrine Salmonsens. Douglas assessor records show no building on this parcel until 1985.

1935 — A wave of camp construction occurs along this stretch of Manchaug Road: Carl H.M. Scott builds a second camp at 116 Manchaug Road, while several nearby lots show construction in the same period.

1938 (September) — The Great New England Hurricane sweeps through the region, producing severe flooding around Manchaug Pond and damaging the screened porch of the Scott Camp (see Figures A2 and A5).

1938 — On the Douglas side, Leroy E. Allen conveys a roughly 9.5-acre pond-frontage tract to J. Philip Johnson. The house eventually built on this tract dates to 1984 according to Douglas assessor records.

VI. Mid-Century Growth Along the Shore

1945 — 122 Manchaug Road is built, representing later infill along the same stretch of camp lots.

1947 (June) — Dr. Rudolph Fink Nunnemacher and his wife Sylvia buy the old “Cole-Woodbury place” on Putnam Hill Road, an inland parcel that did not yet touch the pond.

1974 — Dorothea Waters Moran donates her farm property to the Town of Sutton while retaining the Camp Wampus shorefront strip so she could continue leasing it to tenants.^[7, 8]

VII. Later Twentieth Century: The Lake Matures

By the 1960s and 1970s, small family camps built in the 1920s and 1930s dotted much of Manchaug’s shoreline — modest, seasonal, and often little changed from their original construction. Beginning in the 1980s, that pattern changed as waterfront land values increased: small camps were winterized, expanded, and in many cases replaced by larger, four-season homes.

State assessor records for the Manchaug Road, Ledgestone Road, and Ledgewood Drive shoreline show construction dates clustering into two broad waves rather than a single steady trend: one from the 1980s through the 1990s, accounting for 25 of 78 lakefront buildings in the surveyed records, and a second wave beginning around 2010, with 15 additional buildings in roughly fifteen years. Because an assessor “year built” can represent new construction or a major rebuild rather than the first structure on a parcel, this pattern is best interpreted as evidence of periods when older seasonal structures were more frequently replaced or substantially rebuilt.^[9]

The survival of historic camps has increasingly been recognized as valuable elsewhere in New England. At Squam Lake, New Hampshire, preservation efforts in the 2000s helped protect the remaining historic camps and contributed to National Register recognition of the Squam Lakes Watershed Historic District.^[10]

1960 — Extensive improvements are made to the Manchaug Pond dam, including widening and raising the crest, constructing a downstream earthen embankment, replacing the overflow spillway, expanding the low-level outlet, and accommodating Torrey Road at the dam crest.^[15]

1986–87 — The Shroyer and Salmonsens halves of the Douglas-side 31-acre tract each pass to the next generation.

1987 — Dorothea Waters Moran dies; her retained shorefront strip, the former Camp Wampus site, reverts to the Town of Sutton.

1990 — Variable Milfoil, Fanwort, and Curly Pondweed are first documented in the pond. The Manchaug Pond Foundation identifies increased motorboat use as a contributing factor, and winter drawdown becomes an important management tool.

VIII. The Manchaug Pond Association and Foundation

In 1967, roughly 35 families who owned property along the shore banded together as the Manchaug Pond Association. The Association organized in response to concerns about unchecked shoreline development and over the following decades grew into today's Manchaug Pond Foundation, Inc., a 501(c)(3) nonprofit public charity. Its mission has remained focused on preserving, protecting, monitoring, maintaining, and enhancing the pond, its dam, and its watershed.^[15]

Among its most consequential achievements were helping secure Town ownership of the dam in 2012, contributing \$350,000 toward a dedicated maintenance fund, acquiring the 100-acre Beaton Farm/Overlook property in 2013 to protect watershed land from development, and securing the pond's current water-level "Rule Curve" from the Sutton Conservation Commission in 2018.^[15]

1990 — At the request of the Manchaug Pond Association, the Town of Sutton assumes management of the state-owned public access boat ramp off Torrey Road. The ramp had previously been managed by the Commonwealth through its public-access program. It remains state-owned and Town-managed today.^[19]

IX. The Dam and the Lake Today

Manchaug was not created by the mills; it was a natural pond that humans substantially enlarged. The Manchaug Pond Foundation cites an estimated original surface area of roughly 192–250 acres, compared with approximately 375 acres today. In a very literal sense, the dams changed the shape of the pond.

The dam is now owned, operated, and maintained by the Town of Sutton, with the Manchaug Pond Foundation acting in an advisory role. The pond is regulated through a formal water-level "Rule Curve," with the lake generally maintained at a higher summer level and drawn down in winter for flood management, dam maintenance, and invasive-species control.

Manchaug Pond is presently mapped by MassWildlife as a 375-acre Great Pond, averaging 13 feet in depth and reaching a maximum depth of 37 feet. Earlier state fisheries maps reported 344 acres and a 30-foot maximum depth; a modern bathymetric survey conducted in 2015 using approximately 22,000 sonar soundings — 22,200 by the July 2016 revision — produced them.^[16]

The pond has a state-owned public boat ramp off Torrey Road, managed by the Town of Sutton, but no public beach or municipal swimming area. Houses now occupy much of the shoreline — a striking transformation from the mill-reservoir landscape in which the water existed primarily to provide power and regulated flow to downstream industry.

X. The Lake Today (2024–2026)

2024 — Asian Clam, previously localized near the public boat ramp, is observed in larger numbers downstream of the dam in the Mumford River.

2026 — This research project: a 168-parcel waterfront survey of the Sutton shoreline, deed-chain tracing and assessor-record confirmation on both the Sutton and Douglas sides, correspondence with Ross Weaver concerning the pond's pre-colonial and colonial history and the Camp Wampus/Nunnemacher story, and review of contemporary state and local information concerning the pond, dam, and public access.

Conclusion: A Pond Shaped by People

The history of Manchaug Pond is not simply the history of a body of water. It is the history of a landscape repeatedly reshaped by people.

The pond was used by the Nipmuc long before European settlement. Colonial settlement transformed the surrounding land into farms. By the eighteenth century, mills were operating at the outlet. Nineteenth-century dams and mill development substantially altered the size and function of the reservoir. When the mills disappeared in the early twentieth century, the same shoreline became attractive for camps and recreation. Those camps gradually became larger and more permanent homes. And as development and recreational use increased, people once again changed their relationship with the pond — this time by organizing to protect it. ^[1, 2, 3]

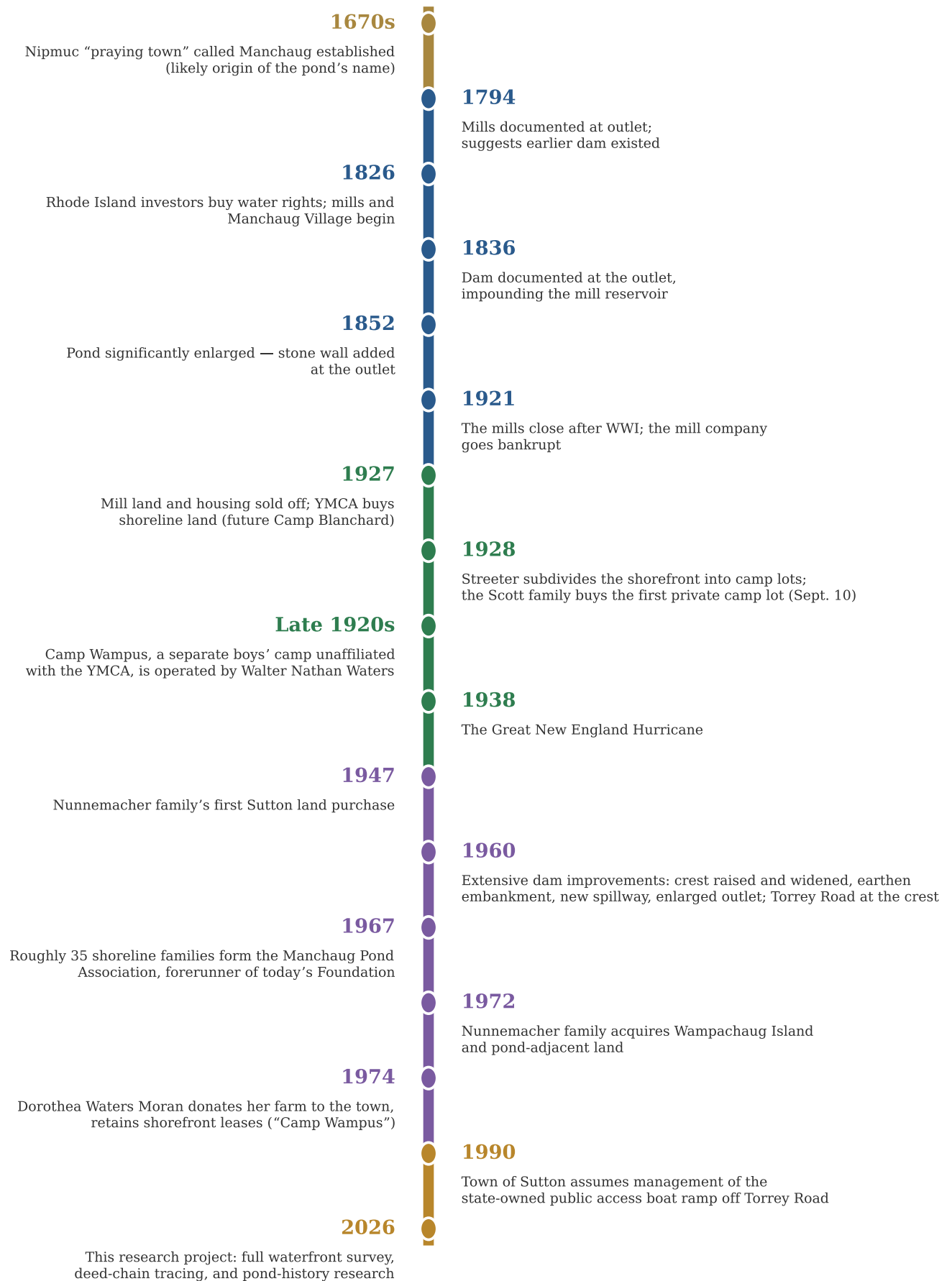
In that sense, the title of this paper is meant literally. Manchaug Pond has been physically shaped by dams, visually shaped by development, and environmentally shaped by human activity. Its use and its character have changed repeatedly over time.

People will continue to shape Manchaug Pond. The question now is whether we do so deliberately, with an understanding of what came before us and a responsibility to preserve the pond for those who come after us.

Selected Historical Maps and Illustrations

Manchaug Pond — A Timeline of Human Influence

Key events in how people used, enlarged, developed, and protected the pond



Manchaug Pond, c. 1836



This plan is undated. However, beneath the lower dam is faintly written April 1836. Deeds for the transfer of water rights and land parcels to Crown & Eagle Mills that have been found are dated 1837 and 1838. Some of those deeds have parcel dimensions as on this plan. On Pg. 556 of the History of Sutton, 1704-1876 is written "...in 1852 a heavy stone wall was put in at the outlet for the purpose of enlarging its (Manchaug Pond) capacity, increasing the fall, and also for the better security of the dam."

Undated historical plan of the pond, held in the Sutton Historical Society archives and provided to this project by Ross Weaver. The date 'April 1836' is faintly written beneath the lower dam on the original.

Plate 1. Manchaug Pond, c. 1836.

Manchaug Pond, from Lackey's Hill



MANCHAUG POND, FROM LACKEY'S HILL.
Early engraving of the pond, viewed from Lackey's Hill.

Source: History of the Town of Sutton, 1704–1876, Part IV: Manufactures, p. 543.

Plate 2. Manchaug Pond, from Lackey's Hill.

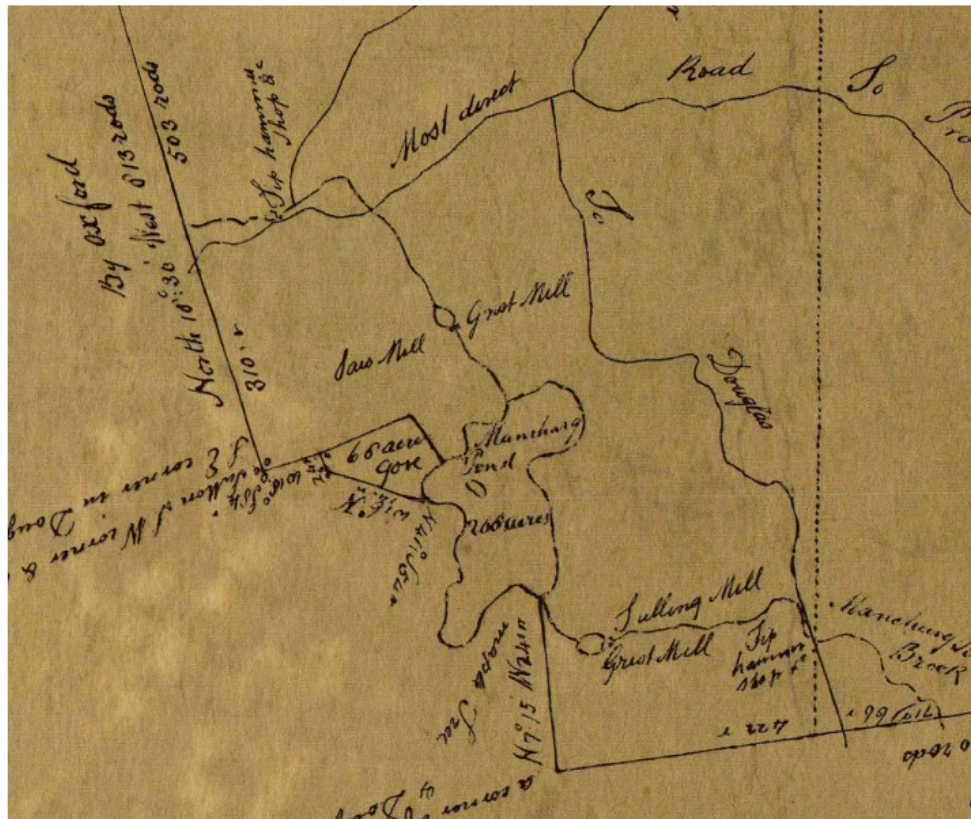
Survey of the Town of Sutton, 1794–95



The original town-wide boundary survey, run in October and November 1794 and completed April 13, 1795, signed by surveyors Ebenezer Waters and Abijah Santer. Manchaug Pond and its saw, grist, and fulling mills appear near the Douglas line in the lower-left portion of the plan — the earliest known map to show the pond and confirm mills already operating on it by this date.

Plate 3. Survey of the Town of Sutton, 1794–95.

The Manchaug corner of the 1795 survey (detail)



Detail from the plan above, showing “Manchaug Pond” labeled by name, with the saw mill, grist mill, and fulling mill (trip-hammer shop) already marked along its outlet toward Douglas — direct documentary evidence that a dam and working mills existed at the pond by 1795, supporting Ross Weaver’s account that an earlier, first dam long predates the second dam shown on the 1836 plan.

Plate 4. The Manchaug corner of the 1795 survey (detail).

Notes and Sources

1. C.C. Ferguson, *History of the Town of Sutton, Massachusetts, Volume II*, 1952, pp. 503–509.
2. Harry Anderson, “Secrets of the Douglas Woods,” *Sutton Historical Society Bulletin*, July 1994, Vol. XXIV, No. 2, pp. 1–7; Mary Jo Henry, “Harry Anderson Indian Artifact Collection Donated to Sutton Historical Society,” *Sutton Historical Society Bulletin*, Winter 2019.
3. “Old Connecticut Path,” Wikipedia; Jason Newton, “Old Connecticut Path: Manchaug Pond and Waters Farm” (oldconnecticutpath.com).
4. Survey of the Town of Sutton, 1794–95, by Ebenezer Waters and Abijah Santer. Plate 3.
5. Ross Weaver, correspondence with the author, July 2026.
6. “Manchaug Pond, c. 1836,” historical plan held in the Sutton Historical Society archives and provided to this project by Ross Weaver. Reproduced as Plate 1.
7. Ross Weaver, correspondence with the author, July 12, 2026.
8. Ross Weaver, correspondence with the author, July 20, 2026.
9. MassGIS (Bureau of Geographic Information), Property Tax Parcels dataset, Sutton and Douglas assessor records, queried July 2026.
10. Squam Lakes Conservation Society, “National Register of Historic Places”; Multiple Property Documentation Form for the Squam Lakes Watershed Historic District, accepted by the National Park Service, 2012.
11. Town History Committee (John C. Dudley, Chairman), *History of the Town of Sutton, Massachusetts, Volume II, 1876–1950*, Sutton, Mass., 1952, p. 444; Robert “Knick” Nunnemacher, conversation with the author, July 2026.
12. Robert M. Thorson’s research on New England stone walls; Appalachian Mountain Club; Forest Society of New Hampshire.
13. Waters Farm Preservation, Inc.; “Waters Farm,” Wikipedia.
14. Massachusetts Historical Commission, Manchaug Village Historic District documentation, including the 1795 trip-hammer reference and the beginning of textile-mill development in 1826.
15. Manchaug Pond Foundation, “Dam & Waterlevel,” documenting the 1836 dam date and extensive 1960 reconstruction; and “About Manchaug” / “About,” documenting the pond’s estimated original surface area, public-ramp ownership, and Town of Sutton management since 1990.
16. Massachusetts Division of Fisheries & Wildlife, Manchaug Pond bathymetric map, updated July 2016 from approximately 22,200 sonar soundings; current MassWildlife description lists 375 acres, 13-foot mean depth, and 37-foot maximum depth.
17. Manchaug Pond Foundation, “Still Painting... the Flashboards and the Gentleman’s Agreement,” quoting the August 2008 operations plan that described the dam as originally built in 1854; this discrepancy is noted in the text.
18. Waters Farm Preservation, Walter Nathan Waters biographical history, based on family records and diaries, stating that Waters operated Camp Wampus for two summers.

19. Manchaug Pond Foundation, “The State Boat Ramp” and “About,” documenting earlier Commonwealth management of the state-owned ramp and Town of Sutton management beginning in 1990.

APPENDIX A

Historical Photographs of Manchaug Pond

The photographs in this section preserve visual evidence of the people, camps, and events associated with Manchaug Pond. Dates and identifications are based on information supplied with the photographs.

The Scott Camp Before and After the Hurricane of 1938



Anna Scott, Bob Scott, and Simon Scott

Manchaug Pond, Sutton, Massachusetts

1938

Figure A1. Scott Camp before the Great New England Hurricane, 1938. Anna and Simon Scott with their grandson Bob Scott.
Scott family photograph.



Figure A5. Scott Camp after the Great New England Hurricane, September 1938, showing damage to the screened porch.
Scott family photograph.



Figure A2. Manchaug Pond during flooding following the Great New England Hurricane of 1938.

Courtesy of Marty Jo Henry.



Figure A3. The Scott Camp and members of the Scott family, 1930.

Scott family photograph.

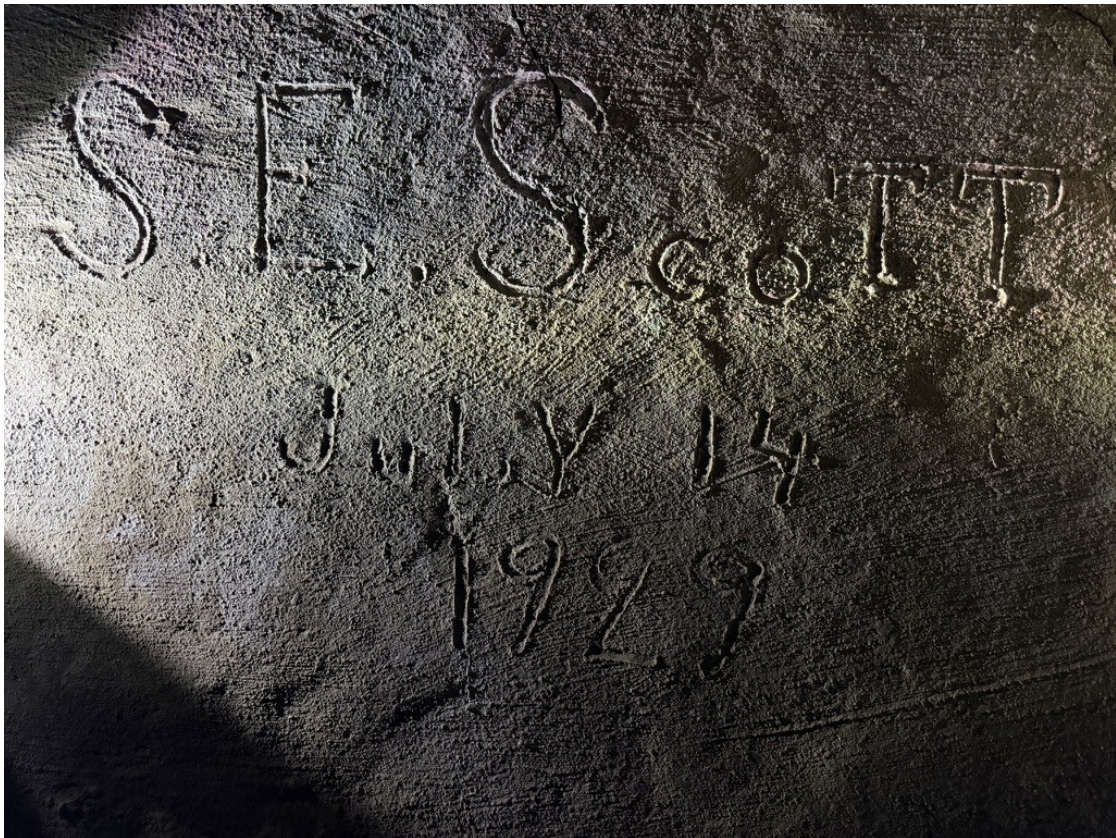


Figure A4. Simon E. Scott's inscription in the concrete basement wall of the Scott Camp, dated July 14, 1929.

Photograph from the Scott Camp.



Figure A6. Family and friends enjoying a meal at Manchaug Pond, 1930.
Courtesy of Marty Jo Henry.



Figure A7. The Lodge at Camp Blanchard, the Worcester Y.M.C.A. camp on Manchaug Pond's east shore.

Real-photo postcard, postmarked Millbury, Mass., August 1940.



Figure A8. The camp on the unnamed island at 184R Manchaug Road, built 1940.

Photograph by the author.



Figure A9. The original Camp Wampus building in West Cove, on the pond's northwest shore, now in use by the Nunnemacher family.

Photograph by the author.